

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2084.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.
Registered Office, 40, THE ARCADE STREET,
LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL
BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the
BALANCES of such claims, purchased on
advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,000,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF
PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—
CHAIRMAN—HON. JOHN BELL-IRVING.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. L. POSENER, Esq.
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq. N. A. SIKES, Esq.
E. LAYTON, Esq. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

SHANGHAI—EVEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND
COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at
the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities,
and every description of BANKING and
EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1888. [8]

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK
will be conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, on their premises in
Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-
DAYS, 10 to 5, SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN
\$50 at one time will not be received. No
Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500
in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK,
having \$100, or more, at their credit may at
their option transfer the same to the HONG-
KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12
months at 5 per Cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 per
annum will be allowed to Depositors on
their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis
with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented
with each payment or withdrawal.
Depositors must not make any entries them-
selves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send
them to be written up at least twice a year,
about the beginning of January and
beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business
of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG
SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be
forwarded free by the various British Post
Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand,
but the personal attendance of the
Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and
the production of his PASS-BOOK, are
necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1887. [9]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY,
LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS
are respectfully informed, that, if upon
their arrival in this Harbour, they are at
the COMPANY'S FOREMEN, should be at hand,
ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD
OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive
prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found
necessary, communication with the Foremen
is requested, when immediate steps will be taken
to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1888. [10]

Entimations.

THE
HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

1888 AUTUMN AND WINTER SEASONS 1888.

NOVELTIES BY EACH INCOMING MAIL.

LADIES OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

NEW SILKS and GAUZE for BALL and DINNER COSTUMES.
NEW MATERIALS for WAJ KING COSTUMES.
NEW MANTLES, JACKETS, and ULSTERS.
NEW PARIS MILLINERY (Trimmed and Untrimmed).
NEW FEATHERS, FLOWERS, FANS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, &c., &c.

CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

NEW COSTUMES, ULSTERS, TRIMMED HATS, BOYS' SUITS, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

CHRISTY'S FELT HATS in all fashionable Shapes and Colors.
TWEEDS, SERGES, DIAGONAL COATINGS, OVERCOATINGS, ULSTER CLOTHS, &c.
HOSIERY in -EVING, CASHMERE, SILK, and LISLE THREAD.
ROWING JERSEYS, TENNIS SHIRTS, BATHING DRAWERS, TOWELS, BELTS, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

FLOWER BASKETS, FLOWER POTS, TEA and COFFEE SETS, ELECTRO-PLATED
WARE, LAMPS, VASES, TOILET SETS, BRONZES, and FANCY GLASS WARE.

WINE DEPARTMENT.

CHAMPAGNES, WHISKIES, CLARETS, BITTERS, EMPIRE BEER, &c., &c.
Orders now being Booked for October BREW. EMPIRE BEER and STOUT.

SADDLERY DEPARTMENT.

SADDLES and SADDLE CLOTHS, BRIDLES and BITS, SUITS of CLOTHING, WHIPS,
CURRY COMBS, BRUSHES and all STABLE Requisites.

The DRESSMAKING MILLINERY, and TAILORING DEPARTMENTS are under the
personal supervision of experienced European Assistants.

SEWING MACHINES.

Just landed a large Shipment of DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES with latest improve-
ments universally acknowledged to be the most reliable Machines in the World.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OP. CO., LD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1888. [919]

W. BREWER'S

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

1.—The very beautiful Series of Hand Painted Silk Pictures mounted on gilt edge bevelled
Cards with designs of Junks, *Fisheries*, *Sampans*, *Grottoes*, *Kites*, *Eastern Fruits* and *Flowers*
and Illustrations of Habits and Customs of the people among which we live, with appropriate
Christmas and New Year Messages.

2.—An entirely New Series of beautifully designed Autograph Cards in variety of shapes, such
as Tennis Bats, Old Shoes, Oyster Shells, Yachts, all to open and display most artistic work.

3.—Prang's very handsome American Cards in boxes.

4.—Most beautiful Etched and Monotint Cards in boxes of one dozen, very cheap and artistic.

5.—Cheap Cards for children 5 cents each a great variety.

And the very popular Pidgeon English Sing Song Cards in the old and new forms.
Altogether forming the best Collection of Cards ever shown in the East and the prices
extremely reasonable.

LETTS' DIARIES, NORTH CHINA DATE BLOCKS.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1888. [100]

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

NEW GOODS.

TALL SILK HATS.
Drab Felt Hats.
Black, Brown Drab and Grey
Hard Felt Hats.
Teral and other Soft Felt Hats.
Tweed Hats and Caps in New
Shapes.
Straw Hats and Pith Hats.
Silk Umbrellas from \$5 each,
over 100 to choose from.
A large assortment of Walking
Sticks.
Waterproof Coats, Leggings &
Chair Aprons.
Travelling Rugs and Scotch
Mauds.

Over Coatings, Light & Heavy.
Ulster Tweeds.
Fine Black Diagonal & Cork-
screw for Dress Suits.
Black, Blue and Brown Fancy
and Diagonal Coatings.
Fancy & Check Tweed Suits,
Trousers in great variety of
Stripes, Checks and Plain.
Cricketing Flannel, Stripes,
Checks and Plain.
White and Fancy Vestings.
French Printed Shirts.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Ready Made Ulsters in Stock.
Solid Leather Portmanteaus.

Overland Trunks, Gladstone
Bags, and a variety of Travel-
ling Cases, all sizes.
Winter, Medium and Summer
Under Vests and Pants.
Silk Half-Hose, Black, Navy
and Colors.
Lamb's Wool Merino and Lisle
Thread Half-Hose.
White Dress Shirts.
Lacing & Elastic-side Walking
Boots and Shoes.
Shooting Boots, Rubber Boots.
Patent Leather Boots & Shoes.
Dancing Pumps, all sizes.
Large Stock of Scarfs, Ties,
Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c.

ROBT. LANG & CO.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1888. [91]

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

ARE NOW SHOWING A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S
CARDS.

PRANG'S HANDSOME AMERICAN SACHETS, PERFUME BAGS and ART
PANELS.

WATER COLOUR TABLETS specially painted for us by CHINESE ARTISTS, with
characteristic Chinese Greetings in English and Chinese.

PIDGIN ENGLISH SING SONG RICE PICTURES.

MINIATURE JAPANESE KAKEMONOS, and Japanese Hand Painted Cards.

A VERY LARGE COLLECTION of ENGLISH CARDS, produced in the best style of CHROMO
LITHOGRAPHY.

JAPANESE FAIRY TALES, translated into English, printed in Japan on Crape Paper and
quaintly illustrated.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1888. [7]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

DEFRIES' SAFETY ARTISAN LAMP

(PATENT).

PRICE FROM 85 CENTS EACH.

THIS LAMP is absolutely safe, even if it is carelessly handled.
It cannot explode under any conditions.
It extinguishes itself if upset.
It consumes all the oil in the Lamp.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1888. [101]

Masonic.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF
HONGKONG,
No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zealand Street, TO-MORROW, the 16th
instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1888. [1138]

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [1150]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000 } \$833,333.33
EQUAL TO }
RESERVE FUND \$240,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. LO YUEN MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1888. [858]

Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship
"BELGIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from along-
side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

CHS. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1888. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods
are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's
Godowns at West Point, whence delivery may
be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 18th
instant, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance
has been effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that all
claims must be made immediately, as none will
be entertained after the 17th instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1888. [1145]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR KOBE (DIRECT).

THE German Steamer

"TETARTOS,"

Captain Petersen, will be despatched as above,
on MONDAY, the 19th instant.

For Freight, apply to
GIBB, GIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1888. [1151]

FOR KOBE (DIRECT).

THE Steamship

"SEPTIMA,"

Captain Hansen, will be despatched for the
above Port, on or about WEDNESDAY, the
21st instant.

For Freight, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1888. [1156]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(FLORENCE AND RUBATTINO
UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY,
having connection with Company's Mail
Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
MESSINA, NAPLES (LEGHORN),
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND
GENOA; all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC,
LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS
up to CALTAJOT. Taking Cargo at through
rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.

THE Company's Steamship

"BISAGNO,"

Captain Tognasso, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 P.M.

At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in
Prince's Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and
Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1888. [1152]

FOR MANILA (VIA AMOY).

THE Steamship

"NANZING,"

Captain Talbot, will be despatched as above,
on SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
J. D. HATHORN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1888. [1153]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,
THE Steamship

"DENBIGHSHIRE,"

will be despatched for the above Ports on the
20th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1888. [1144]

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAISOW,"

G. L. Castle, Commander, will be despatched
as above on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1888. [1132]

STEAM TO STRAITS, COLOMBO
AND BOMBAY.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"KASHGAR"

will leave for the above places on THURSDAY,
the 22nd instant, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1888. [1122]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI
AND KOBE.

(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ANCONA"

will leave for the above places on SUNDAY,
the 25th November, at DAVLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1888. [1]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR LONDON (DIRECT).

THE A. 1. British Bark

"ARCADIA,"

D. S. Eward, Master, will load here for the
above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1888. [1157]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"EMPIRE,"

Snow, Master, shortly expected, will load here
for the above Port, and will have a quick
despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1888. [1158]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. Norwegian Bark

"ISABEL,"

Howe, Master, shortly expected, will load here
for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1888. [1033]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"RAPHAEL,"

Harkness, Master, shortly expected, will load
here for the above Port, and will have quick
despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1888. [1034]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Bark

"H. G. JOHNSON,"

Colby, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For

Council, and consequently the circumstances concerning him, which might otherwise have been passed over in silence as merely one more proof of the incomprehensibility of law and the value of Acts of Parliament as an agency for turning the human hair grey, deserve a certain amount of sorrowful attention. Ah Toy was one of 268 heathen who arrived in Port Phillip by the steamship *Alphina*, and to quote the elaborate language of the Full Court, he "was then an immigrant arriving from ports beyond Victoria within the meaning of the clause of the Immigration Statute, 1865, and the Chinese Act, 1881." This one solid fact is almost the only circumstance concerning Ah Toy which has not been overturned and trodden out of all human shape by British precedents and the warring complications of international law. According to the Act, however, the *Alphina* was only permitted to carry 14 Chinese in all, and Ah Toy, being one of the surplus 254, found his attempts to land frustrated by a gentleman who is stated at length to be "a Collector of Customs within the meaning of the last mentioned Act." The fact that he is allowed to remain "within the meaning of the last mentioned Act" is also pretty nearly the only consolation which is left to this harassed and frantic official. These two gentlemen then cleared the decks for litigation, and, after several preliminary proceedings, the matter was referred to the consideration of the Full Court.

The Act under which the proceedings were taken has the advantage of being one of the clearest and most definite upon the Victorian Statute-book. Its two principal features are that it imposes a poll-tax upon the intrusive Chinaman, and that it strictly limits the number which any vessel can carry in proportion to her tonnage; and having laid down these two circumstances in a manner which seems to the common, ordinary mind of the lay student almost rudely emphatic, it walks round them and hammers them in, and hits them wherever it can reach them. Even under a compound legal system which almost invariably resolves that an Act of Parliament means something entirely different from what it says, and never by any chance says what it means, the matter appears to be too simple for dispute. But under the searching eye of the Full Court difficulties speedily arose, and these astounding clauses in the Chief Justice's judgment are the beginning of the trouble.

The first of the two clauses is in both aspects rather peculiar. On the one hand, the Act is framed in obedience to the instructions of Her Majesty's Victorian Government, but then about the advice given by her Majesty's Government to the Governor of Victoria. It has been argued that it is contradictory to the principles of the British Constitution, and that it is a violation of the prerogatives and powers of the Crown of England which is a null and void in the Victorian Statute-book. The second clause is also peculiar. It is framed in obedience to the instructions of Her Majesty's Victorian Government, but then about the advice given by her Majesty's Government to the Governor of Victoria. It has been argued that it is contradictory to the principles of the British Constitution, and that it is a violation of the prerogatives and powers of the Crown of England which is a null and void in the Victorian Statute-book.

From this elaborate statement of the case several things become evident. England, in her steady and fastidious adherence to the outward signs and symbols of the British Constitution, although constitutional government still retains the forms of absolutism, and consequently "all prerogatives and powers of government are lodged absolutely in the Sovereign." Therefore the Victorian Full Court wants to know if the Governor, as the representative of the glorious mummified British law, gave any "commands" to the Victorian Ministry and if it was in obedience to such commands that the Chinese Act was first drafted. Falling positive evidence about these commands it becomes a question whether the Act is worth the paper it is written upon. This bold statement of the position of affairs cast new light upon the notorious case of the Constitutional Government in a colony where the laws are interpreted by the light of the appalling collection of dusty precedents and contradictory statutes which England has stored up in the lumber-room of her collective intelligence for a long succession of ages, and through the presence of the Act upon the Statute-book might be accepted by any unprofessional mind as sufficient evidence that it was dragged through all its stages in due course, the Full Court apparently experiences a serious doubt upon the point.

A little further on, however, it transpires that with "the Governor" commanded or did not "command" the Act is equally useless.

In the opinion of the learned judges, the Minister and Her Majesty's Government for Victoria have no power to give any commands to the Governor of Victoria, and the Governor of Victoria has no power to give any commands to the Minister. The Minister and Her Majesty's Government for Victoria have no power to give any commands to the Governor of Victoria, and the Governor of Victoria has no power to give any commands to the Minister.

From this further view of the circumstances it appears that after all the Governor is not so large a person as he might appear, and that "Her Majesty's Government for Victoria" is a very small concern. For not only has the Cabinet no power to introduce, or the Parliament to pass, an Act of such vital importance to the country as the measure providing for the exclusion of Chinese immigrants, but neither has it any right to advise the Governor on the subject, while the Governor in his turn has no authority to listen to any advice, even supposing it should be offered by a Minister bent on warring persecution and fatal damage to the British Constitution. In fact, among all the parties concerned, not one is allowed by law to do or say anything whatever in the matter, and everything assumes an unfixed and unsatisfactory condition which makes it evident that either the British Constitution must be sacrificed by the colonies as being deranged, impotent, and permanently unworkable, or else the Chinese must have free access to Australia till the end of time.

The clause last quoted from the ponderous judgment of the Full Court indirectly suggests that the Victorian Chinese Act, if distinctly assented to by the Crown, might possibly acquire some status which would make it useful for other purposes than that of being deposited at the back of the grate, but the depths of the incoherent and unfathomable are not yet reached, and there are other resources in the British Constitution which make it still more impossible to do anything without falling over some antiquated precedent of the past. These transpired towards the end of the judicial career, when Mr. Justice Williams rose to ask—

"Whether the provisions of the last mentioned Act are valid in England, and whether, if it were enacted, it has not fallen into disuse."

The learned gentleman then proceeded to tread on this sentiment, with the view of extracting all the moral nourishment it contained. Apparently, his final conclusion was that no authority for the Chinese Act existed anywhere, and that England, the Australia, and the Colony of Victoria had no legal or international responsibility for the exclusion of Chinese or other persons which might choose to seek her territory.

pitiable conclusion was expressed in the bitter veil of a Banco Court in its agony:—

We have no legal means of preventing charges of alien convicts, if sent to Australia, from being sent to the colony. This miserable resolution was carried by a large majority. Chief Justice Higinbotham and Judge Kerford only dissenting, and the Court, having no redress judgment on behalf of Ah Toy, the same being a Chinaman "within the meaning of the statute," and having unfixed pretty nearly everything which made it worth anyone's while to be a white man in Australia, retired from its labours. The one tangible result of the case is that the Chinaman and the British Constitution must go together. The latter is evidently too uncertain for use in an emergency. The painstaking study of six judges has only succeeded in revealing the immense capacity for prohibiting everything that the present position of Australia demands, and it presents no points of any kind to compensate for these deficiencies. It nullifies Australian legislation against the Chinese, unless such legislation is "commanded" by the Governor, and if it is "commanded" it nullifies it all the same. It prohibits an Australian Cabinet from "advancing" the Governor on the subject, and chokes off his Excellency, should he manifest an inclination to listen to such advice, and it prevents either the Cabinet or the Governor "advising" the English authorities on the subject. It casts discredit on the Victorian Chinese Act on the ground that its presence in the Statute-book is not sufficient to make it law, and it further lays down the law that it wouldn't matter a Chinese curse even if it were so approved, as it requires the direct sanction of the Queen herself before it can become law. Furthermore, the Queen's sanction wouldn't make any difference, because the Act itself is based on advice tendered by the Victorian instead of the Imperial Cabinet, and unless the Imperial Cabinet can be induced to move in the matter nothing can be done. And, lastly, even when the Imperial Cabinet does move, it is doubtful if anything will ensue, as the Act is too one-sided to be of any use. The British Constitution has mixed things up till neither the Queen nor the British House of Commons has any authority to act at all. All these were the gratifying results of a very brief investigation, but the research of the six judges utterly failed to reveal any provision for doing something which might possibly compensate for those vast resources in the way of preventing anything being done. A Constitution which presents features so eminently fitted for sitting still and doing nothing is evidently unsuited to a progressive land, and either the elaborate machinery must be moved or Australia must move without it. The latter alternative is the more probable of the two. The British Constitution is in many places as befits a weapon of such imposing calibre, and it is more than doubtful if any living statesman could gather up all the fragments and set them in motion. Possibly something may some day be done with it, but it would be a work of time, and Australia, with China at her gates, has little to spare. The resolution that the Mongolian must go remains as firm as ever, and if the British legal system cannot provide the machinery to make him start it is just possible that the Victorian Full Court may yet find scope for its talents in considering another and a more portable Constitution, that of the United States of Australia. —*Sydney Bulletin.*

The second clause is also peculiar. It is framed in obedience to the instructions of Her Majesty's Victorian Government, but then about the advice given by her Majesty's Government to the Governor of Victoria. It has been argued that it is contradictory to the principles of the British Constitution, and that it is a violation of the prerogatives and powers of the Crown of England which is a null and void in the Victorian Statute-book.

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From this elaborate statement of the case several things become evident. England, in her steady and fastidious adherence to the outward signs and symbols of the British Constitution, although constitutional government still retains the forms of absolutism, and consequently "all prerogatives and powers of government are lodged absolutely in the Sovereign." Therefore the Victorian Full Court wants to know if the Governor, as the representative of the glorious mummified British law, gave any "commands" to the Victorian Ministry and if it was in obedience to such commands that the Chinese Act was first drafted. Falling positive evidence about these commands it becomes a question whether the Act is worth the paper it is written upon. This bold statement of the position of affairs cast new light upon the notorious case of the Constitutional Government in a colony where the laws are interpreted by the light of the appalling collection of dusty precedents and contradictory statutes which England has stored up in the lumber-room of her collective intelligence for a long succession of ages, and through the presence of the Act upon the Statute-book might be accepted by any unprofessional mind as sufficient evidence that it was dragged through all its stages in due course, the Full Court apparently experiences a serious doubt upon the point.

A little further on, however, it transpires that with "the Governor" commanded or did not "command" the Act is equally useless.

In the opinion of the learned judges, the Minister and Her Majesty's Government for Victoria have no power to give any commands to the Governor of Victoria, and the Governor of Victoria has no power to give any commands to the Minister. The Minister and Her Majesty's Government for Victoria have no power to give any commands to the Governor of Victoria, and the Governor of Victoria has no power to give any commands to the Minister.

From this further view of the circumstances it appears that after all the Governor is not so large a person as he might appear, and that "Her Majesty's Government for Victoria" is a very small concern. For not only has the Cabinet no power to introduce, or the Parliament to pass, an Act of such vital importance to the country as the measure providing for the exclusion of Chinese immigrants, but neither has it any right to advise the Governor on the subject, while the Governor in his turn has no authority to listen to any advice, even supposing it should be offered by a Minister bent on warring persecution and fatal damage to the British Constitution. In fact, among all the parties concerned, not one is allowed by law to do or say anything whatever in the matter, and everything assumes an unfixed and unsatisfactory condition which makes it evident that either the British Constitution must be sacrificed by the colonies as being deranged, impotent, and permanently unworkable, or else the Chinese must have free access to Australia till the end of time.

The clause last quoted from the ponderous judgment of the Full Court indirectly suggests that the Victorian Chinese Act, if distinctly assented to by the Crown, might possibly acquire some status which would make it useful for other purposes than that of being deposited at the back of the grate, but the depths of the incoherent and unfathomable are not yet reached, and there are other resources in the British Constitution which make it still more impossible to do anything without falling over some antiquated precedent of the past. These transpired towards the end of the judicial career, when Mr. Justice Williams rose to ask—

"Whether the provisions of the last mentioned Act are valid in England, and whether, if it were enacted, it has not fallen into disuse."

The learned gentleman then proceeded to tread on this sentiment, with the view of extracting all the moral nourishment it contained. Apparently, his final conclusion was that no authority for the Chinese Act existed anywhere, and that England, the Australia, and the Colony of Victoria had no legal or international responsibility for the exclusion of Chinese or other persons which might choose to seek her territory.

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I should like to know if it is true that of the £1,500 paid by the manager of the Alexandria Palace for each of Baldwin's balloon events, the professor himself only gets one-third of this sum. Baldwin's middleman must be even more greedy than most of his kind, which is saying a good deal.

The Times offered briefs some time ago to the Irish Attorney-General in connection with the Parnell Commission. Notwithstanding the tempting fee of 5000 guineas he refused the brief, his arrangements not admitting of a prolonged absence from Ireland.

J. J. Tissot, hitherto chiefly known as an illustrator for the *Boulevard* and *Salon*, has taken a new and somewhat surprising departure. He is engaged upon a pictorial life of Christ, to be illustrated by some 250 paintings, and leaves next Monday for Jerusalem, where he intends to study the archaeological details. It is said that Tissot has an idea of becoming a monk: whether from religious or artistic motives I am unable to say.

Among the transactions of the recent Church Congress at Manchester which have not received as much attention as they deserved was a paper by Rev. Grant Mills on the liquor traffic among the African natives. Among other interesting facts this paper showed that the total exports to Africa by the leading exporters of civilization during 1887 amounted to 1,658,000 gallons. This quantity was divided among the different nations. The exports of Germany were 481,400 gallons; United States, 747,376 gallons; United Kingdom, 308,930 gallons, and Portugal 645 gallons. All the German liquor was exported from Hamburg and Bremen, and we all know what that implies. The gin and rum are said to be occasionally used by painters for turpentine. It is recorded that a gorilla which had been procured at the Gaboon river died on the way home and in order to preserve the body properly it was placed in a cask of trade rum, but when the cask was opened at Liverpool it was found that the hair and skin of the gorilla had been burned as if by vitriol and that the body was in a terrible state of putrefaction.

Co-day's Advertisements.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"PARTHA"

3,167 Tons Register, Wallace, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 13th December at THREE P.M.

To be followed by the S.S. "ABYSSINIA" on 10th January and S.S. "BATAVIA" on 7th February.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with San Francisco by regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To Vancouver and Victoria (Mca.) \$160.00

To San Francisco..... 175.00

To all Common Ports in Canada..... 230.00

To Liverpool..... 300.00

To London..... 305.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 12th December.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1888.

BELLIOS TRUST, No. 2.

THE Annual Competition for BELLIOS MEDALS AND PRIZES will be held as under:—

ENGLISH EXAMINATION FOR BOYS.—THURSDAY, 27th December next, 9.30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ENGLISH EXAMINATION FOR GIRLS.—THURSDAY, 27th December next, 2.15 P.M. to 5 P.M.

CHINESE EXAMINATION FOR GIRLS.—FRIDAY, 28th December next, 2.15 P.M. to 5 P.M.

These Examinations are open to any Scholar who, during the last six months, was a regular attendant of a School (whether public or private) in the Colony.

Intending candidates should send, to the Inspector of Schools, on or before 27th instant, their names and certificates of attendance at School, specifying also any optional subject they may wish to take up.

The List of entries will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, 28th instant.

Further Particulars, as to place and rules of examination, will be forwarded to each candidate.

Copies of the Scheme can be obtained on application to the Inspector of Schools.

THE TRUSTEES, BELLIOS FUND, No. 2.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1888.

ZETLAND LODGE.

No. 524.

A N EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FRANKMASON'S HALL, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW EVENING, the 16th November, at 5.30 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 15th November, 1888.

ST. JOHN LODGE.

OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A N EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FRANKMASON'S HALL, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 8.30 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 15th November, 1888.

WANTED to purchase, in a good situation in Macao, Small FAMILY RESIDENCE commanding a sea-view. Price must be Moderate. Apply with full particulars by letter only, to—

W. H. H. G. Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1888.

CO-day's Advertisements.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1887.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send, in to this Office a List of their Contributions of Premium for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Contributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 31st instant, will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent claims or alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors, JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1888.

Co-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day returned to the Colony and resumed the charge of my business.

AUGUSTO J. DO ROZARIO.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1888.

TO LET.

OFFICES and GODOWNS now occupied by the MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co. being No. 8, Praya Central.

Possession from 1st February next.

Apply to LAI HING & Co., No. 153, Queen's Road, Central.

or to C. EWENS.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1888.

Intimations.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1887.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send, in to this Office a List of their Contributions of Premium for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Contributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 31st instant, will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent claims or alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors, JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1888.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1887.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last in order that the distribution of the Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 30th day of November next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1888.

"WITH PROFITS" POLICIES

IN THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

TAKEN OUT BEFORE 15TH NOVEMBER NEXT,

will rank for two years Bonus at the next

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Proposal Forms and Tables of Rates on application.

THE BORNEO Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1888.

NOTICE.

Silk and Fire Crackers

THE Undersigned respectfully inform the Foreign Merchants in Canton that for the past twenty years they have carried on business in silk piece-goods in Sai-Hing Street, Canton, under the chop signification of "TSUN SHING," and venture to believe that the superior quality of their goods have given universal satisfaction to their customers. In order to avoid possible imposition they have considered it indispensable to prefix to their designation the surname of the head of the firm, "CHAN" and henceforth the Firm's signification, in the silk branch, will be known as "CHAN TSUN SHING."

Further, in respect of the Fire Cracker branch, which hitherto has been carried on under the title of "MAEN SHING," under which we have acted as sole dealers in Canton for many years and during this period our chop, by reason of the superior quality of the ingredients we employ as well as the first class character of our manufacture, has maintained its pre-eminent position in the markets of the United States of America; but lately numerous fraudulent imitations of our goods have been attempted, which has necessitated, in the interests of the public, our establishing a new Fire Cracker brand that will hereafter be known as the "CONSTITUTION" Cracker. It will be recognized by our old established mark underneath, viz., No. 1 Golden Dragon chop and our new prefixed title "CHAN MAEN SHING" at the bottom of the label of our Fire Crackers.

CHAN TSUN SHING, for Silk Branch.

CHAN MAEN SHING, for Fire Cracker Branch.

N.B.—Fire Crackers without our brand as above will not be genuine.

Canton, 1st November, 1888.

MACAO.

WANTED to purchase, in a good situation in Macao, Small FAMILY RESIDENCE commanding a sea-view. Price must be Moderate. Apply with full particulars by letter only, to—

W. H. H. G. Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1888.

Intimations.

THE EAST BORNEO PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M.

H. SHEPPARD, Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1888.

BIS DAT QUI CITO DAT.

SOLDIERS' & SAILORS' FAMILIES' ASSOCIATION.

FOR AIDING THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF MEN OF ALL BRANCHES OF THE LAND AND SEA FORCES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PATRON: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

PRÉSIDENT: H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

A BRANCH of this most useful and beneficial Association, now so widely extended over England and India, has been started in the Military command, under the name of THE HONGKONG AND STRAITS SETTLEMENTS SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' FAMILIES' ASSOCIATION.

It is formed for the purpose of aiding the Wives and Families of men of all branches of H. M. Forces now serving or who shall hereafter serve in Hongkong or in the Straits Settlements, and co-operating generally with the Parent Association in England, by collecting funds and furnishing information about the families of soldiers and sailors serving here, who may need assistance at home.

The Association in Hongkong is under the management of a General Committee consisting of—

Mrs. CAMERON, President.

Mrs. MAXWELL, Vice-Presidents.

Mrs. BELL-IRVING, Vice-Presidents.

Mrs. BURDON, Vice-Presidents.

Mrs. CRASHER, Vice-Presidents.

Mrs. MACKINTOSH, Vice-Presidents.

Mrs. NOBLE, Vice-Presidents.

With Mr. THOMAS JACKSON as Treasurer, and the Undersigned as Honorary Secretary.

The following extract from the Rules is published for general information:—

5.—Any person being a member of the General or any branch Committee, or being an annual subscriber of not less than five dollars to the funds, shall be a member of the Association.

6.—Any donor of not less than fifty dollars, and any person who shall have collected and paid to the funds of the Association a sum of not less than Three hundred dollars, shall be a Life Member.

7.—Every Regiment or Ship which shall contribute a sum of not less than fifty dollars, and every Incumbent who may grant the use of his pulpit for a sermon in aid of the Association, and from whom a like sum of not less than fifty dollars be received shall also be Members of the Association.

8.—Every Member of the Association shall have one vote at the Annual or any Special Meeting of the Association. A Regiment may vote by its Colonel and a Ship by its Captain or other Commanding Officer; or in either case by any Commissioned Officer in Her Majesty's Army or Navy, nominated in writing for the Regiment or Ship by the Colonel, Captain, or other Commanding Officer.

9.—All annual subscriptions to the Association shall become due on the 1st day of January in each year, and shall be paid to the Treasurer or the Bankers of the Association; Members joining the Association after the 30th of September shall be considered as becoming subscribers from the 1st day of January following.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Lieutenant-General CAMERON, C.B.

The NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL
TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

T I M E T A B L E .
(to take effect from the 1st of November).
The CARS RUN as follows: between SR.
HUN'S PLACE and VICTORIA GAP —
WEEK DAYS,
8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
12 to 2 P.M. " half hour.
3 to 7 " " quarter of an hour.
THURSDAYS,
NIGHT TRAMS at 10.45 and 11 P.M.
SUNDAYS,
CHURCH TRAM at 10.40 A.M.
12.15 to 3 P.M. every half hour.
3 to 7 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

Special Cars may be obtained on application.
Single Tickets are sold in the Cars: Five-Cent
 Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office of
MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
50 & 52, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 31st October, 1888. [539]

**LAMPLOUGH'S
"PYRETIC"
SALINE**

THE GREATEST BLESSING
of life is a perfect state of health. To secure this, it is
absolutely necessary to take LAMPLOUGH'S "PYRETIC" SALINE
as a rule of disease, improving Digestion by clearing away
obstructions from the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels,
and as the same time removing the Blood, and inducing
vigorous and feverish humors. See large Advt.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE!"
CLARK'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND
RESTORER.
FOR cleansing and clearing the blood from
all impurities. It cannot be too highly
recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases,
Scicema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-
failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scaly Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 25. c. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 1.12, sufficient to effect a permanent

all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, without which others are Genuine.

THE PROPRIETORS, LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

It is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Sold free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. [119]

FOR HIRE.

THE Fast Steamer "Launch" ELK is always kept under steam off Pedder's Wharf and

and from 'Steamers', 'Picnic' and 'Bathing' articles, etc.
For particulars, apply to
CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1888. 1801

A. G. GORDON & CO.
ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS,
GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT
CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COM-
MISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON
AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.
WORKS:
BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.

CORNER OF PEDDER STREET AND PRAYA.

TEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Hongkong, 2nd September, 1933.)

NOW READY.

THE PRAYA RECLAMATION SCHEME.

A FULL ACCOUNT of the proceedings in connection with this gigantic undertaking, printed from the *Hongkong Telegraph*, with an atlas of the city of Victoria, showing the intended reclamation.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

To be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
"Messrs. JANE CREWFOOT & Co's." and
"J.W. BARNES."
HONG KONG, 2nd July, 1933.

ROBERT FRANK SMITH,